

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883.

THE FIRST DISTRICT FRAUD AGAIN.

Col. William H. Day, one of the leading lawyers of Halifax county, N. C., being in the city on Thursday last, our reporter called on him and requested his views as to the question now agitating the North Carolina public concerning the first district. We asked him if he had considered the question as to whether the election should be held in the old or new district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Pool. Col. Day said—I have carefully read the interview of Judge Russell as published in your last issue, and I agree with him in every particular, there can be no question of his opinion being entirely correct, therefore, I endorse it to the hilt. The election should be held in the same territory which elected Mr. Pool. We requested Col. Day's views on other political matters, but he did not wish to be interviewed; but he said however, that there was no question in his mind of the state electing the coalition ticket in 1884, if good men were put at the head of it.

THE ELECTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

More than once we have had occasion to observe that the power of conclusively expounding the law is practically equivalent to the power of making it, but never have we seen a more striking exemplification of this thought than has recently been afforded the public by the action of his excellency, Gov. Jarvis, in relation to the forthcoming election in "the First District" to fill the vacancy in our congressional delegation made by the demise of Mr. Pool. Such exposition of the law as his excellency designs to vouchsafe is final as to the rights of the electors in that district to be represented in the Federal councils. True, a partial remedy exists in the power of congress to reject a member improperly chosen, but that does not give representation to the portion of the old—and, in this case true—district disfranchised by the Governor, it only results in denying a representative to those who are clearly entitled to one. Possibly the duty of calling an election in all respects regular is one of that ministerial character which might be enforced by a mandamus, but the proverbial delays of the laws and the "sacred" system of appeals in furtherance thereof, have made such remedy of scarcely any real value where the office in controversy last two years only. The official term has expired, and the contest degenerates into a personal squabble over the salary. But even if there were a remedy adequate, speedy and complete that would not in the slightest degree excuse the action of the Governor in necessitating a resort to such redress. It really seems to us, that the Governor's action in this respect should be determined rather on principles of general equity and justice which an enlightened conscience approves than by the narrow cannons of an arbitrary and technical jurisprudence. One of the oldest and ablest lawyers of our acquaintance has often said in our hearing that when a new and difficult question was suggested to him, the first inquiry he always made of his understanding was how ought this matter, in conscience, be decided? No better starting point can be taken by any statesman, when resolving those high questions which his station calls upon him to determine. If the reigning Executive would but consult such a principle we should be more hopeful of the political future. Now, here are two constructions which may be put upon an act of assembly, one, which will give a vote, and a voice in congress, to every elector in our state; another, which will disfranchise thousands, which construction ought to prevail? Even by the technical rules of interpretation, to such statutes are ascribed the meaning which will best advance and extend popular rights, and without controlling words of a contrary import, they are held to be prospective in their operation, and especially so when an opposite construction would derogate from the constitutional rights of freemen. If we apply these rules to the case in hand, we have the act of assembly justly and equally acting upon all the people and districts in those future elections in which the new districts are to choose representatives, and not here where the people of the old district are to re-do their former work, undone by death. Let it be remembered that it is not districts, but the people in them who elect. The constitution of the Union clearly makes a distinction as to the Senate and House in the choice of representatives. The former represents the states, as such, and hence the mode of their choice is left to the states; but the House, "the popular branch of the government," represents the people of the United States, and hence all those provisions of the constitution in its first article which prescribe the qualifications of electors, the calling of elections by the Executive to fill vacancies etc., which so clearly indicate the intention of its framers that the people should choose the members of "the lower house," by the customary manner of election at the

polls. Districts are no corporations or political entities, except in the disorderly imagination of our Governor; they are only prescribed for convenience of voting, and to give the district, as such, the choice of a representative is to make an actor out of a mere instrumentality. The analogy as to the rights and liabilities of a new county formed out of old ones is by no means in point, for a county is a corporation, a political person with its own will and preferences, but even in the case of a county we have it from the highest authority, Judge Cooley, that no such change is allowable as will even temporarily deprive any portion of the people of the electoral privilege, and he cites cases of newly formed townships left partially in such an unorganized condition as to deprive certain citizens of their votes, where it was held by the ablest courts that such corporate changes were, in consequence, of no validity. How much more strongly would this doctrine apply to the case of districts which are mere means and have no political life or functions of their own? It is not the first district, even as constituted at last election, that has lost a member to represent it in congress, but the people thereof, that formerly chose Mr. Pool—he being, after election, the constructive choice of all the voters then and there entitled to the franchise. The case of a vacancy is *sui generis*. Rules applicable in other cases fail here. The first question is, who has lost a representative? Not that mere legal agency, a district, but the people. What people? Why, of course those whose former work was frustrated by death. To us, this is so plain that a wayfaring man, though a barbarian in opinion, cannot err therein. His excellency is a lawyer. Does he not know that statutes are to have a prospective operation, unless otherwise expressed; that they are never to be expounded in derogation of common right and constitutional privilege; that an act attempting to deprive any portion of the electors of the state of their votes for any length of time would be void, and that it is the people, and not states or districts, that are clothed by the first article of the federal constitution with the power of sending members to the house of representatives? If he knows not these things, he should cease to take upon himself the character of a ruler in Israel. But while the broadest charity on the score of ignorance could scarcely be too ample to find justification, yet in this instance we are driven to fear that political interest, combined possibly with other influences of a "nearer and dearer" quality, has led the Governor to such a conclusion as best coincides with party prejudice and personal predilections.

BALTIMORE DAY.

Some friend has sent us a marked copy of the Baltimore Day, a Democratic paper published in Baltimore, Md., and the leading Democratic paper of the south. We publish extracts from the marked editorial to show to our colored friends what they may depend on by going to the Democratic party. The paper is full of praise for the colored people, and says, they, the colored people, cannot join the Democratic party with self respect. We hope all our colored friends who are being deceived by leading Democratic politicians, will read the article below and consider well what it says. We present elsewhere in our columns a letter from Mr. Joseph E. Briscoe, president of the colored advisory council, which is doubtless sent to the paper simply because no Republican paper will give admission to a clear statement of the grievances of which the colored Republicans complain. We have no disposition to attempt to improve the opportunity offered by this fact to advise these people to come to our own party, and seek the rights that with which they have always been allied denies them. It is true that the Democratic party opposed their enfranchisement, and did it on the ground that the white Republicans really had no greater admiration or regard for the colored race than we had, but simply sought to give them the suffrage in order to add to the number of Republican votes, and thus confirm that party's hold on power. But there is, despite this, one insuperable objection to asking the colored voters to unite with the Democratic party, and that is that as an organization it is committed to the opinion that the negro race is unfit for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and lacks not only the intelligence but the manly courage to fit it for ought else than servile following of some set of masters. This being the case the Day cannot, as an honest paper, say to the colored people that they would improve their condition by joining the Democratic party, and that they are receiving at the hands of the Republicans, and will be even more frank with them and say that the Day, while acknowledging their wrongs, shares in the main, the prejudice of opinion of its party in the matter, and has seen but little in the conduct of the negro voters to lead it to consider them other than the dangerous tools of the most corrupt class of men to be found in our politics, and likely to lower the ideals and debase the standard of action of any party to which they belong, simply because they assist in wrong, men to overthrow the protests of its best members, sustained by the unwavering support of an ignorant mass of voters sure to do their bidding and mean enough to submit to any treatment whatever at the hands of those they practically acknowledge as their masters. They cannot with self-respect join the Democratic party, what they need in order to command respect is not to pass from the control of one set of white men to that of another set.

BURGAY, N. C. Sept. 17, 1883.

EDITOR BOSTON.—As you are perhaps aware, our Democratic friends in this county have been considerably stirred up of late. First, over building a court house; second, over fronting it, and third, over the misappropriation of the funds of the county, special tax and other funds. Now, to us Republicans, who under the operation of the county government act, are ostracized from all participation in county affairs, this squabble is highly entertaining, and as it is none of our fight we can sit off and enjoy it immensely, more especially as it is one step in the way of abolishing the present system of county government. This whole movement is under the leadership of Dr. E. Porter, one of the old bourgeois, but who has been laid on the shelf for some time past by his political brethren; but from present indications it would seem that he wants them to know that he still lives. The people generally are not taking much stock in the agitation, but the Doctor has succeeded in securing a few followers, and he and his supporters met here to-day for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the officials and the county generally.

It was a curious crowd for such a business; some of them seem to have a singular aptitude for smelling, especially under the leadership of the Doctor. In fact some people are so uncharitable as to say that if the Doctor were to tell them that the moon was made of green cheese they would swear to it. On this point, however, I express no opinion. But let us see about this committee. There was John H. Murphy, he has been thinking for a long time that the people might and ought to show their wisdom by electing him to All Lloyd's seat in the legislature. No doubt he is working for the dear people in this matter, and expects his reward. Then J. N. Henry, another committeeman; he too, it seems to me, is particularly anxious to serve the dear people, and we believe did get five votes for the nomination for clerk of the court last year. Then W. W. Larkins, Esq. The want of office has been a chronic complaint with him for, these many years. Then the Hon. (or at least that is what it ought to be) George E. Sheppard; he too is anxious to serve, with his eminent abilities, the dear people. Then, it has been whispered that the Doctor himself has the same flex in his ear, and that he too, would not object to serving the dear people in any capacity to which the dear people might call him. I would be inclined to doubt this, however, as the Doctor says himself that he has abundant means and needs no office. But I know that a man who is so extremely anxious to serve his dear people in private station could not resist them were they to insist on his putting on the official harness.

Well, I have made this letter too long already so will defer a good deal that I intended to say for another time. The Doctor and his men did nothing to-day, I believe, but will come again the first Monday in next month. Meanwhile, let all good Republicans rejoice, and extend the right hand to the Doctor and his fellow laborers in the cause so dear to every Republican, namely, the abolishing of the present system of county government. MORE AXON. I feel it called to mention another member of the committee, who has until recently filled an official position, to wit, a justice of the peace, but who recently resigned this honorable and important position for the purpose, rumor says, of taking a place on the board of commissioners. But I fear he will find that a bird in the hand is worth a dozen in the bush, unless, indeed, he can succeed in getting the public to place the same estimate on his worth and abilities that he does himself. I refer to ex-squire R. W. Collins. M. A. The following resolutions, requesting the board of commissioners of Pender county to resign, were passed at a recent Democratic meeting of county. WHEREAS the commissioners of our county have violated the laws of 1876 and 77 by designating the site of our county house, now being built, without the concurrence of a majority of the board of justices of the peace sitting with them, and by purchasing real property without the concurrence of said justices; and whereas the said commissioners did violate and disregard the constitution of our state (article 5, section 7) by using a fund collected by authority of the General Assembly, chapter 297, laws of 1881, for the special purpose of building a court house and jail, in payment of said real property; and whereas a majority of the board of county commissioners did refuse to correct these wrongs after their attention was called to them, and after being petitioned to do so by hundreds of tax payers; therefore Resolved, That we, the people of Union township, believe and hereby declare that the interest of our county would be promoted by the resignation of those of our present board of county commissioners who have thus violated the constitution and laws of our state and who refuse to hear the petitions of our citizens. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of two to confer with similar committees of other townships to inquire into the finances and irregularities of our county government, and to take such steps as may be necessary to protect our citizens against the great wrongs now being done them. Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow citizens of Grant township upon their prompt action to redress our wrongs.

Resolved, That the secretary furnish the county commissioners with a copy of these resolutions. W. C. MONTGOMERY, Chairman. D. G. MONTGOMERY, Secretary. August 25, 1883.

Railroad Meeting of the Colored People of Cabarrus Co., N. C.

A large number of citizens assembled at the court house in Concord, on the 11th inst., to hear the discussion of the Wilmington, W. & O. Railroad. The meeting was organized by the election of W. C. Coleman as chairman, and E. G. Montgomery as secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. D. J. Koonce. Mr. E. F. Martin, superintendent of said road, addressed the meeting and explained the plan by which said road is to be built. He was followed by E. G. Montgomery and J. H. White, of Concord. After hearing the above addresses, it was Resolved, That we, the citizens of Concord, will do all in our power to aid the Wilmington, W. & O. Railroad. After which the list for subscribers was opened and the following gentlemen subscribed for the number of shares attached to their names: J. M. Connell, 2 shares, \$50; E. Means, 1 share, \$25; D. J. Koonce, 1 share, \$25; Robt. White, 1 share, \$25; Peter Wincoff, 1 share, \$25; Green Propst, 2 shares, \$50; Amos Parlee, 1 share, \$25; A. W. Pifer, 1 share, \$25; F. J. Alexander, 1 share, \$25; C. H. Lynn, 1 share, \$25; John Cottrane, 1 share, \$25; Samuel Parlee, 1 share, \$25; G. R. Rone, 1 share, \$25; Wm. Neely, 1 share, \$25; Wiley Montgomery, 1 share, \$25; Wm. Barringer, 2 shares, \$50; C. O. Parker, 1 share, \$25; Albert Ellis, 1 share, \$25; Moses Gibson, 2 shares, \$50; J. H. Johnson, 1 share, \$25; Calvin Hall, 1 share, \$25; James Spencer, 1 share, \$25; Wilson Icard, 1 share, \$25; E. G. Montgomery, 2 shares, \$50; James Galaway, 1 share, \$25; Joe Gibson, 1 share, \$25; W. C. Coleman, 1 share, \$25; J. H. White, 2 shares, \$50; Jacob Wallace, 2 shares, \$50; John Ury, 1 share, \$25; Charley Wade, 1 share, \$25; Wm. Gibson, 1 share, \$25; Sidney Piarr, 2 shares, \$50; N. D. Pearson, 1 share, \$25.

Total number of shares subscribed for, 48. Total number of stockholders, 36. Total amount subscribed for, \$1,200. Organization for Cabarrus county—W. C. Coleman, director; E. G. Montgomery, secretary; J. M. Connell and G. R. Roane, finance committee. On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Post for publication. In addition to this, allow me to say there has been a religious meeting in this place, conducted by Elder J. M. Hill, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church. The meeting proved a great success and there were many conversions and many accessions to the church. A new church is being built, and the total sum raised amounted to \$198.05. In addition to this, the elder has just completed a parsonage which cost \$450, and the debt is liquidated. Elder Hill is doing a great work here. New cotton is coming in rapidly, but we will not make over half a crop of either corn or cotton. Mrs. W. C. Coleman and Miss D. Saunders leave for Danville, Va., to visit Rev. M. C. Haskins and family, and also Rev. J. M. Hill and family will leave to visit their friends in the mountains in a few days. During his visit he expects to solicit donations for the building of his new church. Yours respectfully, W. C. COLEMAN.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual, 1883.

Contains a carefully prepared list of newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by states in alphabetical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order. In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines one month. Then follows a list of all newspapers inserting advertisements, arranged in states by counties, with the distinctive features and circulation of each paper. Also special lists of religious, agricultural, and all known class publications. Trade journals are arranged under their respective headings in alphabetical order, so that any paper published in the interest of any particular trade can be seen at a glance. It gives the population of the United States, and of each state, territory, county and county-seat, the chief cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published, from the census of 1880. Also similar information concerning the Dominion of Canada, from the census of 1881. It also gives the political majorities and the greenback vote of states and counties at the presidential election of 1880. It also contains a carefully prepared description of every county in the United States, as well as of each state and territory as a whole, and of each of the Canadian provinces, giving valuable information concerning their mineral deposits, chief agricultural products, principal manufactures, nature of the surface and soil, location area, etc.

On page 6, is given a tabulated statement of newspapers in each of the various sections of the country, giving the number of each issue in each state, territory and province; also the number of counties and towns in which papers are published, and the number of towns which are county-seats; and on page 7 a summary of the above and a comparative statement of the increase in 1883 over 1882.

On pages 9 and 10 is a list of the cities, towns and villages of the United States having a population of five thousand and upward, arranged in alphabetical order. There is no other single publication within our knowledge which contains information of such varied use and value for general business purposes. Complete in all its departments, thorough in its details, giving just the information needed, and only that, simply arranged, easily referred to, carefully compiled—it is, in fact, a model work of its kind. Price \$3.00, carriage paid. Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Cultivator for September.

The first full number of this, the south's leading agricultural publication, comes promptly on time, and is full, as usual, of the very best reading for the southern agriculturists and their families. This number opens, as all the others do, with Dr. Jones' excellent thoughts for the month, marking out the work for September with that precision and care for which many years experience as a farmer and as an agricultural writer has qualified him. We will only mention a few of the leading articles of this excellent number, assuring our readers that if they are not subscribers they really are neglecting a privilege that is in reach of all. The "Silo" is written up by Mr. Henry W. Grady, who gives a full description of Mr. A. J. Orme's Silo, within a few miles of Atlanta; "Good Dirt Roads" and "Our Public Highways" are discussed; the sixth number of "Dickson's System of Farming" duly appears, and in it is discussed "The Cultivation of Corn," "Ditching and Terracing," "The Legal Department," "Patrons of Husbandry" and "Bill Arp's Letter," written especially for the Cultivator, are all interesting features. The September number has a plan, with illustrations, for building a model gin house, well worth a year's subscription to the paper. The Jersey, horse, hog and poultry departments are full and interesting. A \$1.50 will pay for a year's subscription, which amount is exceedingly small compared to the benefits to be derived from its reading, or, better still, to clubs of five the paper is put at 1.25 a year each, to clubs of ten at \$1.00 each. Address JAS. P. HARRISON & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AT No. 20 GRANITE ROW, SOUTH FRONT ST. I have opened with what I think is a well selected stock of FURNITURE and BEDDING, EMBRACING MANY NEW DESIGNS IN BEDROOM and PARLOR SUITS, Our aim shall be to deal fairly and squarely with all, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage. Courteous treatment guaranteed to who favor me with a call. THOS. C. CRAFT, Agent. august 17—3m

Valuable Plantation and Rice Lands for Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION WITHIN six miles of Wilmington containing about two thousand five hundred acres. There are about 100 acres of cleared Rice Land, of which 75 acres are under cultivation with good banks, trunks, &c. and about 700 acres of uncleared Rice Land covered with valuable timber. It is accessible from the Cape Fear River by a Canal over a mile long to the uplands, and from 12 to 15 feet wide. There are from 30 to 40 acres of the Upland improved and under cultivation, being No. 1 cotton and corn land, and has all necessary houses for laborers, Rice Barns and necessary outbuildings; the balance of the tract about 1,600 acres of timber Pine lands. The Plantation affords for cattle a range unsurpassed both in winter and summer. For terms and further information Address LOCK BOX 531 Wilmington, N. C.

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows: Pilots will bring all vessels from ports south of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage, and all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the voyage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the bar. No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug, boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety. Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application to the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville. Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. O. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels. A penalty of \$200 for each and every offense will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port. W. G. CRETCH, M. D., Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington. June 2-17

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Col. William H. Day, one of the leading lawyers of Halifax county, N. C., being in the city on Thursday last, our reporter called on him and requested his views as to the question now agitating the North Carolina public concerning the first district. We asked him if he had considered the question as to whether the election should be held in the old or new district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Pool. Col. Day said—I have carefully read the interview of Judge Russell as published in your last issue, and I agree with him in every particular, there can be no question of his opinion being entirely correct, therefore, I endorse it to the hilt. The election should be held in the same territory which elected Mr. Pool. We requested Col. Day's views on other political matters, but he did not wish to be interviewed; but he said however, that there was no question in his mind of the state electing the coalition ticket in 1884, if good men were put at the head of it.

THE ELECTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

More than once we have had occasion to observe that the power of conclusively expounding the law is practically equivalent to the power of making it, but never have we seen a more striking exemplification of this thought than has recently been afforded the public by the action of his excellency, Gov. Jarvis, in relation to the forthcoming election in "the First District" to fill the vacancy in our congressional delegation made by the demise of Mr. Pool. Such exposition of the law as his excellency designs to vouchsafe is final as to the rights of the electors in that district to be represented in the Federal councils. True, a partial remedy exists in the power of congress to reject a member improperly chosen, but that does not give representation to the portion of the old—and, in this case true—district disfranchised by the Governor, it only results in denying a representative to those who are clearly entitled to one. Possibly the duty of calling an election in all respects regular is one of that ministerial character which might be enforced by a mandamus, but the proverbial delays of the laws and the "sacred" system of appeals in furtherance thereof, have made such remedy of scarcely any real value where the office in controversy last two years only. The official term has expired, and the contest degenerates into a personal squabble over the salary. But even if there were a remedy adequate, speedy and complete that would not in the slightest degree excuse the action of the Governor in necessitating a resort to such redress. It really seems to us, that the Governor's action in this respect should be determined rather on principles of general equity and justice which an enlightened conscience approves than by the narrow cannons of an arbitrary and technical jurisprudence. One of the oldest and ablest lawyers of our acquaintance has often said in our hearing that when a new and difficult question was suggested to him, the first inquiry he always made of his understanding was how ought this matter, in conscience, be decided? No better starting point can be taken by any statesman, when resolving those high questions which his station calls upon him to determine. If the reigning Executive would but consult such a principle we should be more hopeful of the political future. Now, here are two constructions which may be put upon an act of assembly, one, which will give a vote, and a voice in congress, to every elector in our state; another, which will disfranchise thousands, which construction ought to prevail? Even by the technical rules of interpretation, to such statutes are ascribed the meaning which will best advance and extend popular rights, and without controlling words of a contrary import, they are held to be prospective in their operation, and especially so when an opposite construction would derogate from the constitutional rights of freemen. If we apply these rules to the case in hand, we have the act of assembly justly and equally acting upon all the people and districts in those future elections in which the new districts are to choose representatives, and not here where the people of the old district are to re-do their former work, undone by death. Let it be remembered that it is not districts, but the people in them who elect. The constitution of the Union clearly makes a distinction as to the Senate and House in the choice of representatives. The former represents the states, as such, and hence the mode of their choice is left to the states; but the House, "the popular branch of the government," represents the people of the United States, and hence all those provisions of the constitution in its first article which prescribe the qualifications of electors, the calling of elections by the Executive to fill vacancies etc., which so clearly indicate the intention of its framers that the people should choose the members of "the lower house," by the customary manner of election at the

BALTIMORE DAY.

Some friend has sent us a marked copy of the Baltimore Day, a Democratic paper published in Baltimore, Md., and the leading Democratic paper of the south. We publish extracts from the marked editorial to show to our colored friends what they may depend on by going to the Democratic party. The paper is full of praise for the colored people, and says, they, the colored people, cannot join the Democratic party with self respect. We hope all our colored friends who are being deceived by leading Democratic politicians, will read the article below and consider well what it says. We present elsewhere in our columns a letter from Mr. Joseph E. Briscoe, president of the colored advisory council, which is doubtless sent to the paper simply because no Republican paper will give admission to a clear statement of the grievances of which the colored Republicans complain. We have no disposition to attempt to improve the opportunity offered by this fact to advise these people to come to our own party, and seek the rights that with which they have always been allied denies them. It is true that the Democratic party opposed their enfranchisement, and did it on the ground that the white Republicans really had no greater admiration or regard for the colored race than we had, but simply sought to give them the suffrage in order to add to the number of Republican votes, and thus confirm that party's hold on power. But there is, despite this, one insuperable objection to asking the colored voters to unite with the Democratic party, and that is that as an organization it is committed to the opinion that the negro race is unfit for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and lacks not only the intelligence but the manly courage to fit it for ought else than servile following of some set of masters. This being the case the Day cannot, as an honest paper, say to the colored people that they would improve their condition by joining the Democratic party, and that they are receiving at the hands of the Republicans, and will be even more frank with them and say that the Day, while acknowledging their wrongs, shares in the main, the prejudice of opinion of its party in the matter, and has seen but little in the conduct of the negro voters to lead it to consider them other than the dangerous tools of the most corrupt class of men to be found in our politics, and likely to lower the ideals and debase the standard of action of any party to which they belong, simply because they assist in wrong, men to overthrow the protests of its best members, sustained by the unwavering support of an ignorant mass of voters sure to do their bidding and mean enough to submit to any treatment whatever at the hands of those they practically acknowledge as their masters. They cannot with self-respect join the Democratic party, what they need in order to command respect is not to pass from the control of one set of white men to that of another set.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual, 1883.

Contains a carefully prepared list of newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by states in alphabetical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order. In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines one month. Then follows a list of all newspapers inserting advertisements, arranged in states by counties, with the distinctive features and circulation of each paper. Also special lists of religious, agricultural, and all known class publications. Trade journals are arranged under their respective headings in alphabetical order, so that any paper published in the interest of any particular trade can be seen at a glance. It gives the population of the United States, and of each state, territory, county and county-seat, the chief cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published, from the census of 1880. Also similar information concerning the Dominion of Canada, from the census of 1881. It also gives the political majorities

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883

For the Post.
The W. & O. Railroad.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 17.
Mr. Editor: Please allow me

to say in your paper to aid the W. & O. Railroad. Mr. E. F. Martin

is a man of power and ability, and his aid is needed by the W. & O. Railroad.

Notwithstanding the fact that the W. & O. Railroad is a private corporation, it is a public utility, and its interests are the interests of the public.

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school and are kept out by ignorant and vicious parents, or others standing in like relation, until aspiration is choked and evil associations and influences have completed their work.

Here then we have a criminal to punish and to restrain. The strong arm of the law is employed to interfere with the freedom of ignorance and vice-free institutions—and to protect the community from the inevitable consequences of its own neglect of a plain duty.

It is cheaper and just as lawful to compel a boy to go to school as to feed, clothe and guard him in the penitentiary.

We hope to see the day in North Carolina when ignorance will be a crime.—Western Carolinian.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for October comes to us in advance of all others, and more beautiful than ever.

The principal steel engraving, "An Ignominious Flight," is after one of the most popular pictures of the Paris Salon, and is full of humor and graphic truth.

There are two sheets of colored patterns, with eight different designs, alone worth the price of the number.

The colored steel fashion-plate is of rare loveliness. "Peterson" is now the only magazine that gives these steel fashion-plates, colored by hand; all the other magazines give mere lithographs.

Then there are some fifty wood-cuts, illustrating fashions, and work-table patterns of every kind. In the literary contents we find the same originality and merit that long ago placed "Peterson" at the head of the ladies' magazines.

That charming novel and love story, "A Fifth Avenue Romance," is finished, and a new and thrilling one, "The Mystery of the Broken," began.

There is also a new story, beautifully illustrated, "Philosophy in the Adirondacks." Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, etc., etc., make up the other contributors.

Without question, "Peterson" is, as it claims, the cheapest as well as best of the ladies' books. Its prices to clubs, especially, are unprecendentedly low.

Spectators are sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Clara J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The *Bride of Lammormoor*. The Cheapest Edition of the Waverley Novels ever published. The Waverley Novels by Sir Walter Scott, complete for Three Dollars. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., publish this day, "The Bride of Lammormoor," being the second volume of their new and cheap edition of "The Waverley Novels," by Sir Walter Scott, which will be completed in Twenty-six Weekly Volumes, each volume being a novel complete in itself and one volume will be issued every Saturday, until the whole are published.

Each book will make a large octavo volume, uniform with "Ivanhoe," and "The Bride of Lammormoor," have on it an Illustrated Cover, and will be sold at the low price of Fifteen Cents a volume, or Three Dollars will pay for the full and complete set of Twenty-six volumes, and copies of any of the novels, or complete sets of the edition will be sent to any one, post-paid, at these rates. This edition is called "Peterson's Cheap Edition for the Million," and it is the Cheapest Edition of the Waverley Novels published in the world as well as all his last corrections and additions. Remit Three Dollars to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, which you will never regret, and they will then mail to you at once, post-paid as fast as issued, the full and complete set of "The Waverley Novels," in Twenty-six volumes, together with a Proof Impression of the best portrait ever taken of Sir Walter Scott, gratis, suitable for framing, as a premium.

Education and the Land Question in Dalecarlia, Sweden.

Compulsory education has given an untold impetus to the development of the country. The peasant who cannot read or write is almost a curiosity. Their knowledge of the outside world is sometimes surprising. Few families but have near relatives or friends who have emigrated, and through the means of constant correspondence they get an acquaintance with the manners and customs of other countries. We met more than one peasant who, although they had never seen a locomotive or worn a coat of newer cut than a hundred years ago, were better posted on the tonnage and speed of the Atlantic steamers than we were ourselves, and had no little knowledge of the politics of the world. Emigration seems to be chiefly caused by the high rate of taxes—in some parishes, ten per cent. on the net income—and by the low wages for labor—one crown and a half—about forty cents—a day. The proportion of cleared land to forest is very small, and the reason given for this is the expectation of a new division of land. "No one," says the farmer, "will improve his land as long as there is a prospect of a new division. Those who are badly off are always clamoring for this new division, and when it comes it will take at least fifteen or twenty years to execute it, and mean while everything will be in confusion." The trouble is that the farmers' sons, when they marry, receive a definite portion of the farm as their inheritance. This custom has naturally tended to a great subdivision of the land, and furthermore has brought about, after several generations, an inextricable confusion of titles. The farms of any great extent are now made up of many small parcels of land scattered all over the country. Some farmers have pasture lands adjacent; others must drive their cows a day's journey, and keep them there all summer at great inconvenience. To remedy this confusion a new division of land is sometimes resorted to. This may be decided upon by a vote of the parish,

and if the grumblers carry the day, the land is re-divided, the portions accurately fixed, and the farm boundaries properly adjusted. This primitive method of settlement of a great difficulty is not without its injustice, and a new division causes no end of disturbance and ill feeling.—Frank D. Miller, in Harper's Magazine for October.

Every day for Three Years.

ABINGTON, Va., Oct. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co. Sirs—I have suffered every day for the past three years from stricture of the urethra. Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the only thing to give me relief.

W. T. GRAHAM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND

OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO.

NAVY AND TWISTS,

may 20-11

ONLY \$20.

PHILADELPHIA

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE

is the best built, easiest running, and most reliable of all the machines ever offered to the public.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the time being, and is the one that you should buy. It is the one that is the most reliable, and the one that is the most popular.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1883

Charles Hemold and N. H. Hansen, two deserters from the Revenue Cutter Colfax, were arrested by the police on Tuesday last, locked up until Wednesday, and then turned over to the commander of the Cutter at Smithville.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The cattle disease in England is increasing.

Fifteen deaths from yellow fever at Havana last week.

The yellow fever is raging at Guaymas and Mazatlan.

Secretary Chandler has returned to Washington after an absence of several months.

Pennacola is still pronounced healthy and deaths still continue to occur at the navy yard.

A fire at Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday destroyed 22 houses. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

Judge Mayo blew out his brains because he was dissatisfied with the political situation in Virginia.

Judge F. C. Furman, a prominent agriculturalist of Georgia, died at Milledgeville on Friday night last.

Mexico celebrated the 73rd anniversary of her independence on Saturday last with great display and enthusiasm.

The Paris Police reports that the police frustrated a plot to kill King Alfonso during the latter's stay in Paris.

J. H. Chisholm, of Newark, N. J., has been indicted for murder in the first degree for shooting his wife in July last.

Robbers went to the house of Washington O'Dell, in Henry county, Va., shot and wounded him, beat his wife and robbed the house of \$2,000.

Many Chicago physicians say they expect more or less cholera in this country next year, and urge the necessity of sanitary precautions.

The funeral of Hugh J. Hastings, of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, took place last Saturday. President Arthur was one of the pall-bearers.

Admiral Sir Richard Collinson is dead. He commanded the Enterprise expedition which left Plymouth in 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin.

The extensive works of the Pittsburg Barrel Company at Delphos, O., were burned Saturday morning, and a night watchman perished in the flames. Loss \$75,000.

The wreck of the three-masted Scher, Chas. F. Heyer, from Annapolis, Fla., for New York, was discovered off Hatteras on the 14th, waterlogged and abandoned.

In the great council of the Improved Order of Red Men, at Atlantic City, a few days ago, charters were granted to new Tribes in Texas, North Carolina, Kansas and Iowa.

A series of Union League meetings are to be held in the south, to be addressed by prominent northern men on current political and educational topics. The first will be held at Atlanta in November.

The North American Review for October presents a most attractive table of contents. Senator N. P. Hill writes of "Gold and Silver as Standards of Value," and maintains that silver should be coined as well as gold, not for the purpose of inflating the currency, neither in the interest of the silver-mining industry, but for the broader and more equitable purpose of preserving uniformity in the value of metallic money, and of preventing such contraction of the volume of money as would produce financial disaster. In "Some Aspects of Democracy in England," A. V. Dicey makes clear to the American reader how it is that, while all the forms of monarchy and aristocracy persist in Britain, the democracy, or, in other words, public opinion, absolutely controls the action of the government. Under the title of "Co-operative Distribution," the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton gives an instructive historical sketch of the rise, progress and fluctuations of co-operative merchandizing in the United States during the past fifty years. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins writes of "Early Man in America," whose mode of life and whose implements appear to have been identical with those of the races that contemporaneously inhabited the Mediterranean countries, the Nile basin, and the tropical forests of India. The possibility of "Astronomical Collisions," whether of the fixed stars with one another, or of comets with the sun, the earth, or the other planets, is considered by Prof. C. A. Young. Moncure D. Conway discourses learnedly, and at the same time most entertainingly upon the "Saint Patrick Myth." Van Buren Deanslow, in an article on "Board of Trade Morality," makes a vigorous defense of the practice of the Corn Exchange, and in particular replies to the strictures of Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, contained in the Review for August. Frederic Harrison contributes an article, invaluable to the historical student, on "Historic of the French Revolution." Finally, the Rev. E. E. Hale presents an inventory of the volume and distribution of "Social Forces in the United States." Published at 90 Lafayette Place, New York. \$5.00 a year, 50 cents a number.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

September 13.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 1/2 cents per gallon with sales of 100 casks at quotations, closing quiet.
ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 9 3/4 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 109 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 218 casks
Rosin, 1,285 bbls
Tar, 46 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 116 bbls

September 14.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 37 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at quotations.
TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 9 3/4 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 237 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 168 casks
Rosin, 1,178 bbls
Tar, 101 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 163 bbls

September 15.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 37 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 250 casks at 37 cents.
ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 85 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 60 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 17.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 85 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 18.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—Market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 19.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 20.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 21.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 22.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 23.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 24.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 25.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 26.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 27.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 28.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 29.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

September 30.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 1.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 2.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 3.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 4.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 5.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 6.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 7.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 8.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 9.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 10.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 11.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 12.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 13.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 14.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 15.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 16.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 17.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, — " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 10 " " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

October 18.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cts per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market steady at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl. for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
COTTON.—Market opened firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales, on a basis of 9 1/2 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary, — cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,